THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

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THE
RUTHERFORD STAR.
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THE SENTINEL AND THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

We congratulate our cotemporary of the city of oaks, upon the readiness and markedness with which he adapts himself to a change of circumstances. He is a feeler of the public pulse, knows what will suit on both music and politics the southern ear; and hence, though these political organs of his were not so active and sensitive, in getting a true scent of public feeling in reference to the new constitution, and the national convention, he kept snuffling about until he found where the public stood, and he immediately comes out as a strong advocate for the ratification by the people of the new State constitution, and urges most earnestly that they send delegates to the national convention. What is the matter? Has he seen a spirit, heard a voice, or smelt a mice? What has caused such a change to come over the spirit of his dream?

But the strangest thing about our cotemporary is, that he now swears he has been on the right track, and had the true scent all the time. He at first did not know about the new constitution, now it is a first rate instrument and should be ratified by all means. He was at first, rather fishy about going into the national convention—he was rather inclined to favor it if no party was to be organized by the convention, claims that he advocated it unconditionally from the first.

Our cotemporary complains very heavily that we have done him injustice in placing him in company with the *New York World*, on the subject of the national convention—We protest that we were perfectly honest in giving our friend such a position. He was certainly hesitating at first about the wisdom of the southern people going into such a convention upon identically the same grounds that the world warned the democratic party against it. Both were afraid that they might be drawn into party connections that they would not like. It is also a little remarkable that the *Sentinel* did not come out fully for the convention until after the *World* did. Now we do not say that the action of the *World* caused the action of the *Sentinel*, but we do say that it is a remarkable coincidence, that they should have doubted the wisdom of calling the convention for the same reason, and commenced to advocate its claims about the same time.—*Newbern Times*.

FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—Among the passengers by the train from Weldon, on Tuesday, was Cap James Long, of Orange County in this State, who belonged to Battery B. Ripley's brigade, of the late Confederate army. He was taken prisoner near Petersburg, a few days before Gen. Lee's surrender, and carried to Johnson's Island, where he has remained sick, until about five weeks ago, when he left for his home. He is yet quite feeble and suffering with chills and fever. He intends to return as soon as he is able, for the purpose of assisting another North Carolinian, Lieut Dixon, of Fayetteville, to get home. He says there are about seventy-five prisoners still there, too sick to get away, and they are without the means of travelling to their homes, even if well enough, and the Government no longer furnishes them transportation. He did not have a list of the prisoners he left there, but has promised to furnished us one when he returns.—*Sentinel*.

Mr. John W. Bridewell, a well known citizen of Atlanta, misteriously disappeared about the 6th inst. A day or two afterwards a part of his clothing, his purse containing a small sum of money and his bank book, were found at a place called Lynch's Quarry, near the city. The clothing was bloody enough to induce a belief that he had been murdered, but a thorough search of the vicinity has, so far, failed to discover the body.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—We have been informed by a gentleman recently from Morganton in the western part of this State, that a very rich deposit of gold was found on a farm near that place, about twenty days ago—The gold is found embedded in and around a vein of quartz about twelve inches in circumference, and in such quantities that it is estimated that one bushel of the quartz and soft decomposed rock lying around it will yield from $2,500 to $2,000. In some instances the pure gold runs in compact coils or spiral bands, about the thickness of a common lead pencil, around the quartz. The soft rock around the main vein seems to have other ore in it besides gold—perhaps silver. At the time our informant visited the spot where the deposit is, a shaft of some ten feet had been sunk; and he says it was a rich treat to stand at the top of the opening and gaze down upon the glittering gold lying about among the loose earth. There are other indications of gold on the place where this deposit was found, but none so rich as this vein. Our informant offered the owner of the farm $70,000 for it—$2,000 cash the ballance in sixty days, and if not paid in that time the $2,000 to be forfeited; but he would not accept.

The excitement about Morganton relative to this discovery is represented to be running very high.—*Wadesboro Argus*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred in Essex county some eight or ten days ago, on the farm of R. P. Waring, by the bursting of a shell, and, which caused the instant death of four persons and a narrow escape of two or three others.

An old negro man had found a shell from which he was extracting the powder, two of his children being present. After getting out a small quantity he called to a negro man to come and assist him. Immediately the shell exploded causing the death of all four. A negro woman a hundred yards off, saw the explosion, and in a moment a whole leg, thigh and a foot fell at her side. The old man's wife, with two more of his children, were in a cabin adjacent, a piece of the shell knocked out two of the logs, and the escape of the party, was little less than a miracle. The mangled remains of the four killed, are represented as heart sickening. A Confederate soldier, who had been through a hundred fights, fainted at the sight.—*Fredericksburg Herald*.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 1st Thursday in August next, the people will vote to ratify or reject the State Constitution, as amended by the late Convention. The Constitution appears in full in this paper, and the inaccuracies which occurred in the amendments will be found corrected in the official document.

A communication explaining the amendments appears in this. We cannot too strongly urge upon the people of Western Carolina the great importance of going to the polls and voting for the Constitution, as the opportunity of the remedying the inequality of the basis of representation between the East and West, if now lost, may never be offered again. Then let every man qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly go to the polls and vote "ratification."—*Salem Press*.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

It never has been the habit of the women of the South to attend political meetings, and we have never heard that they did so during the war. But the other charges brought against them are true—to their immortal honor be it said. The fervent love of country, the devotion to principle, the unaffected piety, the generous self sacrifice, the calm courage, the womanly tenderness, the unflinching fortitude they exhibit whenever circumstances provoked their exercise, which this man Forney imputes as crimes to the woman of the South, will form their crown of glory in the ages to come. And long after Forney shall have gone down

"To the vile dust from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung,"

Poetry and Art shall combine to do honor to the memory of that splendid sisterhood—the "Women of the South."—[*New York News*.

MONUMENT TO A DAUGHTER OF GEN LEE.—We are informed that the citizens of Warren county will, on the 8th proximo, erect a monument over the daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She is buried near Jones' Springs. Invitations to be present have been sent to the General and his family; Fitzhugh and William Henry Lee, Gen. Ransom and others. It is quite probable they will all attend.

This occasion will evidently attract a great crowd, not as matter of curiosity, but that the people may evidence their respect for the old chieftain.—*Progress* 18th.

Poetry.

THE ACCEPTED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY.

I thank you for that downcast look
And for that blushing cheek;
I would not have you raise your eyes
I would not have you speak.

Though mute I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign,
While thus your lily hand remains
Confidingly in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me
The tell tale tears that steal,
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The auspicious fears you feel.

From friends long tried and deeply loved
The plighted bride must part,
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold, unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where in the summer time
Your hands have taught the clematis
Around the porch to climb.

Your casement, with the wild rose screen,
Your little garden too,
How many fond remembrances
Endear them all to you.

You sigh to leave your Mother's roof
Though on my suit she smiled,
And, pitying every selfish thought
Gave up her darling child.

Sigh not for her, she now may claim
Kind deeds from more than one,
She'll gaze upon her daughter smile
Supported by her son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth.

If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts
Oppress your husband's mind
Oh! never fear to cling to me,
I could not be unkind.

Come look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Though oh! its galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link!

And look upon your church the place
Of blessing and of prayer;
Before the altar hear my vows;
[illegible] assemble there?

Come to my home, your bird shall have
As tranquil a retreat;
Your dog shall find a resting place,
And slumber at your feet.

And while you sit at evening
Oh! let me hear you sing,
Or I shall think you cease to love
Your little golden ring.

—There is a man down east, rather a facetious chap, whose name is New. He named his first child Something, as it was something new. His next child was christened Nothing, it being nothing new.

THE SOUTH FLOODED WITH U. S COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Reports received at the Treasury Department, state that the Southern States are at present flooded with United States counterfeit notes, and fractional currency of every denomination. One of the Treasury detective, while on a visit in one of the southern cities, observed that an immense quantity of this spurious currency is circulating there among all classes, who, with few exceptions, accept it as readily as the genuine. The detective having received, while making some trifling purchases, nearly a half in change in counterfeit money, and being desirous of ascertaining some estimate of the amount of this trash in circulation, seized upon the money "till" of several merchants doing an extensive business, and discovered that about one half their contents was spurious which consisted of U. S. notes of the various issues and denomination, all the denominations of fractional currency, and quiet a number of counterfeits on national banks of the North West.

A postmistress in one of the southern States recently returned to the treasury department $42.59, which she had received from the sale of internal revenue stamps, and upon examination $20 of the amount was detected as spurious, which, unfortunately for her, she will have to lose.

The redemption division of the Treasury is also receiving large sums of these spurious issues from all parts of the country, but particularly from the South.—*Wash. Intelligencer*.

SUT LOVEGOOD'S YARN.

THE STORY OF A SHIRT.

The first person I met was "Sut" (after crossing the Hiwassee) "weaving and moving along" in his usual rambling, uncertain gait; his appearance at once satisfied me that something was wrong. He had been sick—whipped in a free fight, or was just outgrowing one of his big drunks. But upon this point I was soon enlightened.

"Why, Sut, what's wrong?"

"Heap's wrong; durn me skin if I aint most ded. Lite off of that hoss, George, an' take a horn, while I take two [shaking that everlasting flask of his at me,] an' plant yerself on that ar log an' I'll tell ye ef I ken, but it's most beyond tellin'. I reckon I'm the durndest fool out en Utaw sceptin my dad for ne acted hoss, an' I hunt dun that yet—allers in some trap that cudent keck a sheep. I'll drown myself sum day, see ef I don't, just to stop a family disposition to make d—d fools on themselves."

"How is it, Sut; have you been beat playing cards, or drinking, which is it?"

"Nara one; that can't be dun in these parts; but seein' it's you, George, I'll tell you, but I swar I'm shamed—sick—sorry, and—and—mad, I am.

"Ye know I boards with Bill Carr, at his cabin on the mountain, and pays fur sich as I gits when I have money, an' when I hev'nt any, why he takes one-third outen me in cussin; and she, that's his wife, bets, takes out tother two-thirds with the battin stick, and the intrust with her tongue, and the intrust's more'n the princi'l—heap more. She's the cussedest 'oman I ever seed env how fol jaw, breedin and pride. She can scold a blister onto a bull's face rite on the curl in two minits. She outcreeds everything on the river—and paterns arter ev'ry fashion she hears tell on, from bussels to britches. Oh! she's one on em, and some time she's two or three. Well, ye see, I got some hum made cotton truck to make a new shert outen, and coaxed Bets to make it, and about the time it wur dun, here comes Lawyer Johnson along and axed for breakfus—I wish it had pizened him, dum mi hide, and I wonder it didn't, for she cooks awful mixings when she tries. I'm pizen proof myself [holding up his flask, and peeping through it] or I'd been dead long ago.

"Well, while he were eatin she spied out that his shert was mighty slick; so she never rested till she worm'd it outen him, that a prep'ration of flour did it; and she got a few particulars about the perceedings outen him by 'oman's arts—I don't know how she did it, perhaps he does. After he left she set in an biled a tub pot of pure hum shin o mack of it, an soused in my shert an let it soak awhile, then she tuck it an ironed it out flat and dry, and sot it up on its indge agin the cabin, in the sun. That it stood as soft as a dry hogs hide, an it rattled like a sheet of iron, it did. It was pasted together all over. When I cum to dinner, nuthing wud do but I must put it on. Well, Bets an me got the thing open arter some hard work, she pulling at one of the tails and me at the other, an I got into it. Durn the everlasting new fangled shert, I say. I felt like I had crawled into an old bee gum and im full of pisans; but it were like Lawyer Johnson's and I stood it like a man, and went to work to build Bets a ash hopper. I worked powerful hard and sweat like a hoss, and when the shert got wet it quit its hurtin.

"Arter I got dun, I took about four fingers of redshend, and crawled up into the cabin loft to take a snooze.

"Well, when I waked up I thought I was ded, or had the cholera, for all the joints I could move wer my ankles, wrists, knees—couldn't even move my head, and skasely wink my eyes—the cussed shert was pasted fast onto me all over, from the pint of the tails to the pint of the broadax collar over my years. It got to me as close as a poor cow does to her hide in March. I squirmed and strained till I sorter got it broke at the shoulders and elbows, and then I dun the durndest fool-nest thing ever dun in these mountains. I snuffled my britches off and tore loose from my hide about two inches of the tail an round, in much pain and tribulation. Oh! but it did hurt! Then I took up a plank outen the loft, and hung my legs down through the hole, and nailed the indge of the front tail to the floor before, and the hind tail I nailed to the plank what I sot on. I unbuttoned the collar and risbands, raised my eyes, said grace, and jumped through to the ground floor."

Here Sut remarked sadly:

"George, I'm a darndest fool than ever dad was, hoss, critters an all. I'm drown myself sum of these days, see ef I dont."

"Well, go on, Sut; did the shirt come off?

"I—I—heish—k—it—d-id. I heern a noise sorter like taring a shingle roof off ov a house all at onst, and felt like my bones were all that reached the flore. I staggered to my feet, and took a look at my shert.—The nails had all hilt their holt, and that it were hanging arms down, inside out, and as stiff as ever. It looked like the map ov Mexico, jist arter one ov the first battles—a patch ov my hide about the size ov a dollar and a half bill here; a bunch of my har about the size of a bird's nest har; then some more skin; then some paste; then a little more har; then a heap of skin; then more har; then skin, and so on all over that darned new fangled, everlasting, infernal cuss of a shert. It was a pictur to look at—an' so was I. The hide, har, and paste, were about ekally divided atween me and it. Wonder what Bets durn her, thort when she cum home and found me missing. Specs she thinks I crawled into a bucket and died of my wounds. It must have skared her good, for I tell you it looked like the skin ov some wild beast torn ort alive, or a bag what host kept a load ov fresh beef from a shooting match.

"Now, George, if ever I ketch that Lawyer Johnson out I'll shoot him, and if ever an 'oman looks about flat'nin a shert for me again, durn my everlasting picter ef I don't flatten her. It's distribution sarsin the biggest kind of preacher's regular rimbution. Do you remember my driving ov dad thro' that hornet's nest, and then racing of him inter the kreek?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is what comes of it. I'll drown myself some of these days, see ef I don't—ef I don't die from that awful shert. Take a horn, and don't you try a sticky shert as long as you live."

"Vot an awful state of suspense," as fellow said, ven he vos hanging by the neck.

If man is "steeped in poverty," won't it take all the strength out of him;

A distinguished teacher defines to be the power of making efforts.

Those who in business are the most sharp generally get the most blunt.

It is pleasanter to get a smack from a woman's lips than from a man's hand.

Why should turtle be pitied?—Because thiers is a hard case.

A Parting Injunction.—A decree in the Divorce Court—*Punch*.

Think all you say, rather than say all you think.

Bees have their value, but beetles are undoubtedly hum-bugs.

"That's all in your eye," as they told the fellow who complained that the streets were dusty.

A lady who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church one Sunday, sent her card.

Why is a bank note torn by a dog sure to pass? Because it is current money.

What kind of leather would a naked Moor remind you of? Oppressed Morocco.

To what color does flogging change a boy's complexion? It makes him *yell-O!*

Hon Nahum Capen is about to publish a history of the Democracy of the United States.

A man was mortally stabbed in Troy, N Y, for attempting to get a peep at a lady's face on the street.

A combustible stone said to burn like a tinder, has been discoverd in Wisconsin.

When a vain man makes up his mind he might well feel mortified at the smallness of the package.

—A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, that he thought his whiskers very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be two barefaced."

If you had gone half crazy at not having won your sweetheart as a wife, remember you might have gone the other half if you had succeeded.

In Philadelphia, on Monday, a black woman was arrested for having horribly burned a black child, five years old, by setting it on a hot stove.

A colored girl in Georgia has brought a suit for breach of promise of marriage against a negro man. It is the first case of the kind known in Georgia.

☞ Seventy children have been born in tents at Portland since the great fire there. Most of these open heir children are doing well.

☞ A California lion, on exhibition in San Francisco thrust its paw through the bars, and seized a little boy near his cage by the arm, drew him up close to the cage, and then tore his head horribly with the other paw.

A legal examination elicited the fact that a Chicago quack ordered for consumption a compound of tar, vinegar and assafœtida to be kept at the head of the patients bed in a jar, and constantly stirred; and for sore eyes he used an ointment made from the fat of a black cat.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, R. W. LOGAN, } Editors.

WEDNESDAY, AUG., 1 1866

There will be an election held on the 1st Thursday in Aug. next, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, as amended by the late Convention.

Go to the polls and vote by all means, you have three days to vote in, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. If you can't go Thursday go Friday, and if you can't go Friday go Saturday anyhow. Go at all hazzards and vote to ratify the constitution. This constitution if ratified is worth more to western North Carolina than all that has been done for it since North Carolina has been a State Every man who has the interest and rights of western North Carolina at heart should go to the polls and vote to ratify regardless of the lies that are being told by the men opposed to it. You have, no doubt, been told that if you vote for the constitution you vote for the Stay Law, Negro equality, &c., this is all false, not one word of truth in it, the Stay law has nothing in the world to do with it. and as for it giving negro equality it is far from it, it excludes the negro entirely from representation in the Commons, and guarantees a purely white basis.

The East, are uniting to a man against it, and if the west does not vote *en masse* for it they will be sadly defeated, and have to fall back on the old constitution, and be imposed upon and trampled under foot by the East as they always have been,

Another very important and serious feature in this constitution, which all men ought to consider well before voting to reject, is the Ordinance abolishing Slavery in the State, this Ordinance has been inserted and if you reject the constitution you repeal this Ordinance, and slavery is not abolished by North Carolina What effect will this have when discovered by the national authorities, ponder it well. It is not impossible that we may be thrown under Military government in less than a month if we reject this constitution. We have had enough of this, we all know what military rule is, and none of us are willing to exchange a civil government for it.

We urge it upon every man to go and vote ratification for the sake of equality and rights, as well as to secure our State against the probable result of a rejection.

Go and see your neighbors, and them you can't see send them word, and urge upon them the necessity of turning out and voting to ratify the constitution. Let no man stand back but all go and vote.

OPENED UPON IN THE REAR.

Not long since, we were attacked in the direction of Wilmington, N. C., by a masked battery, and scarcely do we get our attention drawn in that way, ere we are pelted in the rear by another masked battery somewhere in the laurel regions of the mountains, known as the Asheville *News*, edited by an *association*.

The *Mountain* battery propounds several questions, and wishes us to answer with a "direct yes or no," which we hope to be able to do satisfactorially; but at the same time we may ask a question or two and we want the same kind of an answers.

First, we want to know (and you must not fail to tell us) why it has become necessary for a newspaper to be edited in Asheville, N C, by an *Association*? Is it because the association are so numerous like a blind adder they can strike in all directions? or is it because, your acts and deeds have been so black with *treason*, and disloyalty to the United States that you are afraid and ashamed, to sign your names to your destructive editorials? Come out candidly and tell us all about this mystery of a *masked battery*? There is something wrong, or you would have your names at the head of the *News* Tell us any how who the *association* are, so we may know who to deal with.

The *News* heads a piece, "Destructives and Intriguering Secessionists," and says,—"We observe that our friends of the Rutherford *Star* are frequently harping upon the above terms. If we are not mistaken [and we know we are not] the only *destructives* in this broad land of ours, are Stephens and his coadjutors. They are destroying the very thing for which "Washington fought and freemen died."

It then goes on to define destructive, but leaves out a very important word above. that should have been defined first, this word is *coadjutor*. Why did not the *News* define this word, so that the people might know who the real coadjutors of Stephens are? Great oversight, but we will try to define the word for them as we suppose it was left for us to do.

Webster defines coadjutor to be one who aids another; an assistant; a fellowhelper, an associate in operation.

Who then are the coadjutors of Stephens? If this definition be right, they are the men who aid, assist and help him to carry out his designs, who are these men?

Who aided the Blackrepublicans in 1860, to bring about the late unchristian war?—Was it not the secessionists? Did they not send all the help they could muster to destroy this government given us by our noble ancestry? Then they were the coadjutors of Stephens and his party in 1860. What are they doing now? Are they not aiding, assisting and helping, in every possible way, Stephens and his party in retarding the restoration of the Union? Certainly they are. They have elected men to Congress, who they well knew could not take their seats. If they wanted the Union restored why did they not elect men that could take the oath and be admitted to their seats? They have done more than this, they have been heard to say they had rather stay out of the Union than to go back. Why? Because they cannot get to hold the offices. They curse the government daily. What good can come of such a course? Can it be supposed for one moment that we will be received into the Union with such men ruling the State, and cursing the United States and Congress almost with every breath? What is this but aiding Stephens to keep the State out of the Union? These are Stephens coadjutors, these men who aided him in bringing on the war and who are now aiding him to keep us out of the Union, and according to your own definition of the word, they are destructives, and you are no better, you are affiliating with them, helping them into power, and doing as much to delay the restoration of the Union as any body else. Jonathan Worth and all who support him are equally guilty.

The News asks us the following question, which we will now answer.

"Now we wish to ask our friends of the *Star* if they are for Stephens and his party? We answer emphatically *no!* Are you for him? We are opposed to Stephens and his party, as we have said from the beginning, and we are as much opposed to the secessionist and destructives of the south. Both these parties are guilty of placing our country in its present lamentable condition, and God forbid, that we shall ever be found affiliating with either of them.

Now answer a question or two for us and we will be done with you for the present.

1. Gen. Rob't Vance, [who is no doubt slightly related to the association] was placed on the ticket with Gen. Ransom for Lieut. Governor would you not vote the Ransom and Vance ticket? "Yes or no," will you vote for the man of the President's choice for Governor of North Carolina? Last, tho' not least, are you for the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution?

☞ On the 23rd inst., the Rutherford Bible Society was organized, with the following officers:

President, T. B. Justice; Vice President, John B. Miller; Secretary and Treasurer, L P. Erwin; Executive Committee, W. O. Wallace, G. H. Mills and A. R Bryan.

Bibles and Testaments have been ordered, and as soon as they arrive, can be had at L. P. Erwin's Store

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Advertisements of O. Bartlett & Co., by R. Moore and M. L. White will be found in this issue, all would do well to come forword and settle and save the trouble of being harrassed by an officer.

The advertisement of E Remington & Son, Manufactors of Rifles, Revolvers, &c., will be found in an other column, if you want to shoot here is your chance.

All persons wishing their Pianos tuned would do well to call at Dr. T. S. Duff,'s. See advertisement in to-days issue.

The New Constitution.—We regret to see that many of our Eastern cotemporaries are opposing the new State Constitution, and advising its rejection. We suspect that the main cause of opposition on the part of the East is, that the new Constitution provides for representation in the House of Commons on the white basis, thus reducing the number of Commoners from the East and encreasing the number from the West The basis of representation in the Senate remains unchanged

We can tell our Eastern friend that if the new Constitution is rejected, the white basis for both the Senate and House will be insisted on hereafter, and it *will be* adopted

But we don't want any more conventions called—we want strife to cease and good feeling prevail between the East and West—therefore we hope the new Constitution will be adopted. If it is not adopted, another Convention will soon be called (or the question will be agitated until it is done) at considerable expence to the people Taxes are already high enough without incurring another useless expense.

The vote on the new Constitution is to be taken on Thursday, Friday and Caturday next If it is rejected, it will be unfortunat for the peace of the State, but those who advise its rejection will be responsible, and we now warn them of the concequences. They need not be surprised if a candidate for —overnor is run who will advocate an *entire* change in the basis *and other reforms and measures.*—*Democrat.*

GENERAL RANSOM AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We are not displeased, as some affect to be, to see that the friends of General Ransom, in different parts of the State are bringing him before the people as a candidate for Governor, at the approaching gubernatorialy election. Two candidates in the field, and two opposing political parties to sustain them, are necessary to purify the political atmosphere of the State and make it healthy, strong and bracing. Competion is the life of trade and opposition is necessary to give zest to politics. Besides the result of having two candidates in the field, will be conservative in its character, as they will keep a watch on each others actions, and expose before the people any attempt, upon the part of either, to play false by wearing two faces Gen. Ransom for Governor, and General Vance for Lieutenant Governor, will make a strong ticket before the people. As they were both honest men, one a whig and the other a democrat, one conservative and the other progressive, in politics, before the war, they will probably carry the majority of both of these old parties As they were both soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy, they will certainly receive the suffrages of their old companions in arms It is thus seen that this ticket will be supported by three active elements of political strength—military enthusiasm, and the peculiar relations it will sustain to the two political parties that formerly administered the government of the State.

Besides, neither of them has been a great deal in political life, and has not, therefore, been corrupted in morals, by a long life devoted to the manufacture and circulation of political lies, for party purposes They can be trusted, at least, as honest men They are soldiers, and having been satisfied with fighting, they are more ready to reconstruct the government on a true Union basis and truly conservative principles, than if they were politicians. It is a remarkable fact that the strongest and truest Union men to be found, either North or South, are not the politicians, but the soldiers of both armies. It is the bombproof men and speculators that at this time, constitute, the disunion element North and South We shall not therefor, feel agrieved, if these gentlemen will not, at the solicitation of the *Sentinel* and other papers of the State, who but reflect its sentiments, decline to run, as they have been put forward by their friends. We are in for a free fight and a warm contest It will do us a great deal of good it it only calls off our minds from the contemplation and discussion of national politics. As an independent journalists, we will not pledge pledge our support to either party, but if we could have our choice, we would much sooner have an honest soldier for Governor than a Janus-faced politician.—*Newbern Times.*

KISSING.

Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept.—*Scripture.*

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—*N. Y. Globe.*

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him.—*N. O. Delta.*

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness—it might have been so in Jacob's case.—*Whig.*

Gentlemen, hold your tongues; the case of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of rachel to allow him to kiss her again. *Taylor Flag.*

It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachal before, and he wept for the time he had lost.—*Age.*

Green, verdant, all of ye. The fellow wept because the gal did'nt kiss him.—*Man American.*

Nonsense, Jacob wept because Rachel told him to "do it twice more," and he was afraid to,—

[*Democrat and Freedman*

Redicul us! there is not a true Yankee among you. We guess Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mar n.

[*Seneca Union.*

We reckon Jacob cried because Rachel had been eating *onions.*—*N. O Paper.*

Our own opinion is Jacob wept because he found after all, "it was not half what it was craked up to be."—*Richmond Whig.*

Out of the secret, every one of you. He wept because Richel had no money

[*North Carolinian*

Out of the secret, too, Mr. Carty. Speaking of money, Jacob wept because Rachel pursed up her mouth so he could not kiss her to his satisfaction.—

N C Standard.

Jacob looked upon the white flocks of his Uncle, and then cast one long, eager, heart-look upon his beautiful Rachel, and throwing himself upon her neck he kissed her, lifting up his voice in tears, saying "O, Rachel, Rachel! dear one, you trod upon my corn!"—

[*Western Eagle.*

The above is taken from the *Eagle*, a paper publish in this place several years ag . Our opinion is that they are all in the dark about it, Jacob wept because he got *bit.*

Our *Devil* thinks that it was because he got scear'd and didat like the article.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

General McClellan seems to be in favor with the God of War. The Prussian armies were recently in Saxony near Dresden, eagerly advancing to pounce upon that artistic capital. The Austrian armies were to the south of Dresden, hastening north to save it from Prussian seizure. General McClellan, with his family, has a beautiful house just in the suburbs of the disputed city. It is certain, says the Citizen, that Count Bismark has offered our great soldier very high inducements; and nearly as certain—at least so Parisian rumors runs—that the Austrian Emperor has "seen" Count Bismark's offer and "gone two hundred better."

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1 1862 and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States Collector without payment of the penalty of $50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of $50.

—A witness called to give evidance in a court of Connecticut, respecting the loss of shirt, gave the following:—"Mother said, that Ruth said, that Nell said that Poll told her, that she seen a man that seen a boy run through the street with a streaked flannel shirt, all checked, checked, checked; and our gals won't lie, for mother has whipped them a thousand times for lying."

GREAT OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE.

MR. EDITOR:—You have lived in N. Carolina, and you will be able to endorse much of what is asserted in this communication.

The mineral character of the State is peculiar, and only our most eminently scientific men are aware of its importance.

According to the Geological Survey conducted by the late D. Emmons, and to the testimony of the best mineralogists in the United States, there is no State in Union which contains in large quantities such a variety of the precious and economical minerals; and I may mention, as part of the catalogue, the finer variety of quartz used for gems, burr stones, porphyry of the best quality for gudgeons grindstone grits, hone stones of the finest grain fire-clay, soapstone superior to any in the United States, fire-flag-stones, graphite or black-lead, in great quantities, hydraulic lime, alum, iron nearly everywhere coal and copper, lead silver and gold over a large area.

Every one of these resources offers inducements to capital and enterprise; and with regard to many, no attempts have yet been made at development.

Some of these minerals need only skill and energy to render them productive, and others offer new and inviting fields to capital.

Just now, petroleum seems to be the most attractive subject to men of wealth and the anger is penetrating every coal field in America except those in North Carolina.

Has it never occurred to any that there may be oil in the old North State?

There are two coal formations in N. Carolina, and the coal in each is semi-bituminous; and the writer knows from personal examination, and by experiments in his presence by the late Dr. Emmons, that even the shales of the Deep River coal are rich in oil, and that kerosene may be distilled from them with little effort. It is the opinion of Commodore Wilkes, who thoroughly surveyed this region, that it contains petroleum; and I know that Dr. Emmons regarded it as one of the best openings for capital in all the world. Other gentlemen, equally eminent for science, have concurred in this opinion, and everything considered, I am surprised that the petroleum hunters have not been along.

Here is a new, unoccupied field.—Here are fortunes waiting to be gathered. Who will be the first and lucky explorers?

N. C.

Ashville News.

The Posmaster of this city has just received the official copy of the recent act of Congress to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, together with instructions predicated thereon, by the Postmaster General and has furnished us with the following items of interest pertaining to the same:

"Hereafter, prepaid and free letters will be forwarded [illegible] party addressed, from one post office to another, without additional postage charge Returned dead letters will be restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

Whenever the writer of a letter shall endorse in writing, or in print upon the outside thereof his name address, with a request that the same be returned to him if not delivered within any number of days such letter will not be treated as a dead letter, but will not be returned as requested, without additional postage charge. The system of request letters has been in operation for about three years, and found to work well The advantage of the present modification of the law is that such letters are now returned to the writers without charge, whereas heretofore the writer was compelled to pay the additional regular rate of postage for return of the letter.

It is hoped this plan of "request letters" will be very generally adopted as it is an advantage both to the post office department and the public, as it will reduce the number of dead letters, and the correspondence will be more promptly returned, while writers will be spared the annoyance of having their letters opened and read by other than the parties addressed.

The Postoffice Department will furnish stamped envelopes, when ordered, through any Postmaster, in quantities of five hundred or more, bearing a business card, and request to return to a particular address, at the same rate charged for the stamped envelopes without the printing. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, may be refunded in stamps by any postmaster, under certain restrictions.—This fact, together with the liberal provision to returning unclaimed letters, and the low rates at which these envelopes are furnished, cannot fail to commend their use to all whose correspondence is extensive.—*Progress.*

Another Veto.—As will be perceived by reference to Congressional proceedings that the President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill; but it has passed both Houses over the veto.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

☞ A negro preacher who married a white man to a negro woman, in Nashville Tenn., a few days ago, has been arrested by the authorities, and required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the criminal court.

☞ The biggest tree yet discovered in California is fifty two feet five inches in diameter, or over 250 feet in circumference. Only the stump is left.

The ladies of Vicksburg have organized a society for the purpose of collecting together, at one spot, the bodies of all those who were killed in battle or buried around that city.

A driver in a train crossing the desert lifted a fallen telegraph wire from the ground at the moment a flash of lightning struck the wire, and ball of fire as large as a man's hat was seen to issue from his breast, and he was instantly killed.

☞ A [illegible] currency was received lately at the Treasury Department with the following note: To the Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: I have sent herewith some old veterans who have done the country some service, and are ready to be mustered out."

Important Order from General Grant

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866

General Order No 44.—Department, District, and Post Commanders, in States lately in rebellion are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been, or may hereafter be, charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judical tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Colored Testimony.—There was a meteoric explosion observed in this city on Saturday evening last; and a writer upon the subject, in one of the daily papers, introduces the testimony of a colored sentinel, who "described it as a falling star, and pointed to the southern as the region from whence he saw it descend." We do not suppose that any of the readers of the article refered to have for a moment doubted the accuracy of the sentinel's statement, and yet if he was the only man who had witnessed the murder of one white man by another, his testimony would be rejected in the courts, according to the provisions of the [illegible] Code.—*S. C. Leader, Charleston.*

Our Town.—Some little disquietude has been produced recently, in consequence of an affray that occurred on Sunday evening last, between a citizen and a negro, the latter, it is alleged, refusing to give the side-walk to the former. The negro was pretty severely worsted, after he had inflicted severe strokes upon the citizen. The colored people seemed to take umbrage at the result of the affair, and some threats were made to burn the town the following night, which threats were attempted to be put in execution. A house on the eastern part of the place, known as "Cleveland's Barn," was fired, and consumed. This building was situated remote from any other house and could not spread the fire further, therefore it was thought that incendiaries, as it were, was only to draw the presence of the people from the centre of the Town, that their purposes might be the more consummately carried out; and as the fire near the engine house contiguous to a square of wooden buildings was found to have been ignited with fire some half hour or so afterwards, this idea appeared to be corroborated. Fortunately, the latter attempt was discovered and extinguished before any material damage was done. Gentlemen who have been investigating the matter as closely as possible, in order to ferret out the incendiaries, express the opinion there does not exist any general plot or plan to destroy the place; and although several arrests have been made for public threats, yet these threats have been vague and meaningless; and the firing that has been done was confined to but few persons, it is thought.

A fire occurred on Sunday morning, by which one or two kitchens or outhouses on the premises of Mr. G. W. [illegible] about one mile from the court house, were entirely burned. This fire is supposed to have originated through the instrumentality of some freedmen, who had been ejected therefrom.—*Enterprise.*

Management of Young Chick, ens.—A writer in the Times says "When the chickens are hatched, if before taking them from the nest, you would oil the top of the herds of the chicks, you will destroy all the lice there are in the brood, for as soon as two or three chicks are hatched all the lice upon the hen leave her and quarter themselves on the heads of the chicks, and the oil will kill them; and then with clean quarters for chicks on a start, and a thorough cleansing of the coop each week you will not fail to raise your brood."

How to Produce Eggs.—J. H. F. writes to the Prairie Farmer: "A hen is a perfect machine, which, if cared for as it should be, being kept in comfortable quarters and fed with are, will produce eggs in spite of itself. If, as a rule, a hen is kept clean (for nothing enjoys cleanliness more than a hen) and furnished a supply of grain, meat, and vegetables, she will produce the eggs which she has got to lay or die. take away the flesh and vegetables and small grain, and give corn and water alone, and your hens will cease to lay and become fat, Corn in itself has less of the properties which make the eggs than any of the smaller grains which we raise. *Rice*, wheat, barley, and buckwheat are best for eggs.

Measure Cake.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three cups of flour, and four eggs. Nutmeg or other spice to suit the taste.

DIED.

On the evening of the 28th ult., at the residence of J. V Jay. Yusef Dreadnaught Jay, youngest son W. H. M. and Nannie E. Jay Aged five months and six days.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away—blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Born in a world when flowers of fairest hue
First fade away:
Yusie a rose, lived—as roses do—
But for a day."

Ideka.

Departed this life June 9th, 1866, at her residence in Polk county, N. C., Mrs. Parthenia A. Padgett, wife of Miles Padgett, Esq Aged 40 years 2 months and 29 days

Physicians pronounced her complaint Dropsy of the chest, complicated perhaps with organic disease of the heart. She suffered much, and bore her afflictions, extending over a period of nearly four months with Christian fortitude and becoming resignation to the will of Him "who doeth all things well."

In 1846 the deceased was baptised by Rev. A. Padgett into the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Arrowood, and continued a useful and acceptable member of that church till in 1858, when at her own request she was transferred, by letter, to Sandy Spring, a new church of the same faith and order, which had just sprung up in the immediate neighborhood of her residence.

She was highly esteemed for her many good qualities by all who knew her. In every relation of life zealous, faithful and kind, she leaves a bright example to her numerous friends and acquaintances of that christian piety and benevolence so eminently worthy of imitation.

A few hours before she expired, being satisfied that her end was near at hand, and desiring again to impress their young and tender minds with correct counsel, she called up her little children, one by one, and calmly and quietly directed them in the course she would have them pursue. She wished them to use great industry in procuring an education, as their means for doing so were limited; to live peaceably and kindly together in this world; to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth;" and to so live that when done with time and time things they might be prepared to meet her in Heaven where parting and sorrow should be no more forever.

On how uncertain is life! Only a few months ago—it seems almost like yesterday—our sister was comparatively well and cheerful, and to all human appearances bid fair to live many years of usefulness and satisfaction to her little children. Now she is gone But we bow with humble submission to the mysterious dispensations of an allwise Providence.

She leaves a husband and five small children, besides a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss—a loss which we indulge the hope is her eternal gain.

May the gracious Lord deal most mercifully and gently with her bereaved husband and disconsolate children.

Thy languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er;
Thy quiet, immoveable breast,
Is heaved by afflictions no more.

Thou art crown'd in *Heaven* at last,
For the path of death has been trod;
Thy glorious warfare is passed,
And thou art gone home to God.

B. H.

Notice.

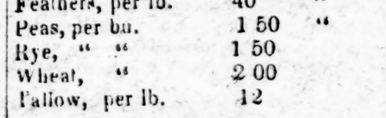
ALL Persons indebted to the firm of O. Bartlett & Co., are notified to come forward and make settlement by September Court or the debts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

O. BARTLETT & CO.
by R. Moore & M. A. White.
Aug, 1—8t,

Pianos Tuned.

PERSONS wishing their Pianos' Tuned may leave orders with Dr. T, S. DUFFY. Terms $5 00. aug. 1—tf.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,



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For the United States service. Also,
POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES, REVOKVING RIFLES,
Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

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Moore & Nichols, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
Aug. 1.—no14—3m.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by L. P. Erwin

Bacon, per lb.	18 a 20 cts.
Butter, " "	20 "
Beeswax, "	25 "
Cotton, " "	20 "
Chickens, each	10 a 15 "
Eggs, per doz.	10 "
Flour, per lb,	8 a 10 "
Feathers, per lb.	40 "
Peas, per bu.	1 50 "
Rye, " "	1 50
Wheat, "	2 00
Tallow, per lb.	12

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

North-Carolina Bank Notes

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	14
" Commerce,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	7
" Lexington,	10
" Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	31
" Roxboro,	25
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro,	12
" Wilmington,	11
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	12
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro,	15
Greensboro Mutual,	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	15

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

HAS made arrangements by which he expects to be in Rutherfordton on public days—especially Court weeks. Persons in the country desiring his services will please meet him there, as it will be to their comfort as well as his convenience Terms cash.

Office in Mr. Burnett's Hotel.
July, 18th. no12-3m*

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c

[AT CARSON'S OLD STAND]

Just opened and receiving a supply of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, consisting in part of Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Candies, Nuts, Cigars, &c. Also a lot of Tin-ware, Domestic, and Cotton-Yarn, which we will sell for Cash on reasonable terms.

Call and examine our prices, and we will try to accommodate all,

J JONES.
Rutherfordton, June 27th, 1866. no9-t

FIRM DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Harris & Smith is dissolved by mutual consent. All Notes and Accounts are with Dr, J. W. Harris, early settlement is expected.

JOHN W. HARRIS, M. D.
THOS. C. SMITH, M. D.

ALL Persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D.
July 3, 1866, 3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
GEN. (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author of a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address

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$1,500 PER YEAR! we want Agents everywhere to sell our Improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrests, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw, & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. nc6—1y

State of North Carolina.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Equity Court, Spring Term, 1866.

John O. Waters, *et al.* vs Sarah B. McIntire, *et al* } To sell Land.

NOTICE is hereby given to Sarah B. McIntire, Adaline, George, James, Julius, Thomas, John and Andrew Proctor who are non-residents of the State of North Carolina that they personally be and appear at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3nd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition, or in case of failure the same will be set for hearing *ex parte* as to them the said Defendants and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. B. Bryan, Clerk of court of Equity for Rutherford County, N. C., at Office in Rutherfordton the 3nd Monday in March A. D., 1866,

L. B. BRYAN, C. & M. E.
Rutherfordton 17th July, 1866.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!
Salesroom, 536 Broadway, N. Y.
250 Washington St., Boston,
921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam or Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires Fifty per Cent, less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl ten years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its Strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this unrivalled machine.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

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For Sale to the Trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.
May 30, 1866. 6m.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rutherfordton, on 4th July, 1866.

Antonio, Mrs. M. L.	King, Miss Mollie
Allen, E. P.	Keeter, Mary Louise
Abrams, Watson	Lackey, John
Andrews, James M.	Lewis, Mrs. Puss
Bates, Wade	Lewis, M.
Bennet, John N.	Long, John
Burge, Mrs. Nancy	McKinney, Jason
Baber, B. A.	Mooney, Jonathan 2
Crow, K. J. M.	McDaniel, D. D.
Daniel, Samuel	Morely, David Jr.
Davenport, William	Marlow, James
Dobbins, W. B.	Miller, Miss Bettie
Edgerton, John	Nixon, Miss Mary E.
Fortune, J. G.	Parker, Squire 2
Flinn, Miss M. N.	Robins, John
Goode, W. or George Edwards	Stafford, R. E.
Goode J. A. 2	Vickers, J. W.
Green, Peter	Walker, W. E.
Hays, Toliver	Walton, Frank
Haynes, John	Waters, J. A.
Harris, Seward	Weeks, Mrs. A. R.
Hamilton, James	Weeks, Mrs. Emma
Hardin, John E.	Weeks, Elizabeth
Hardin, W. J.	White, Mrs. Sarah E.
Hays, Mrs. Ruth	Whitesides, J. M.
Higgins, Mrs. I. S.	Wilson, Mrs. Martha J

Persons calling for any of the above named Letters will please say they were advertised

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PROSPECUS
OF
The Brief.

THE publication of a MONTHLY JOURNAL of the above title will be commenced in the town of Wilson, N. C., on the 1st of July next.

It will be a large quarto in size, each number containing eight pages and forty columns of reading matter.

It will be a journal of Practical Information embracing articles of every department of popular Science, Art, Literature, Hygiene, &c. &c Lengthy articles on any subject will be avoided, but it will contain Brief articles on all subjects of practical value to everybody,

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June 13.

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Selected Poetry.

THE DOWN UPON THE THISTLE.

There is down upon the thistle,
And toil is not a curse—
The plough, the loom, the chisel,
Can honest pleasures nurse;
The brow's sweat as it poureth
From labor's face of tan,
Like honor's badge, restoreth
True dignity to man.

There is down upon the thistle,
Though prickings oft it leaves,
The harvester can whistle
While binding up the sheaves;
The brain, the hand, relaxing,
Will respite better prize,
Than theirs, who earth are taxing,
By being butterflies.

There is down upon the thistle,
There are interludes of joy,
When as abbot clasps the missal,
That father clasps his boy;
And sweet the wife's endearing,
And rich the baby's crow,—
Yes, the kettle's song is cheering,
As the hearth is all a-glow.

There is down upon the thistle,
And toil is half divine,
Oh, artist at the easel,
Oh, delver in the mine,
For he who nature moulded,
From continent to sea,
Has labor's law unfolded,
To serve a type for thee.

The walls of Thebes were springing,
As strains of music flowed,
While hammers stern were ringing,
And shoulders bare the load;
Appollo, says the fable,
Put forth a lyric spell,
To teach us song is able
With roughest work to dwell.

There is down upon the thistle,
There are prospects of success,—
Though disappointments bristle,
Exert no nerve the less;
Hope lights the headland beacon,
When thews and sinews bend,
And as the East is streaking,
While chanting larks ascend.

So up the hill of duty,
Of industry and toil,
The eye will gather beauty,
As victors glean the spoil;
And pure the air around us,
Deep, deep, the draught of bliss,
And can the thistle wound us
With so much down as this?

STAY LAW.

An ordinance to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same,* that the jurisdiction of the several Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as provided in this ordiance, shall be as in the year 1860.

SEC 2. Be it further ordained, that the several superior courts of law, at the spring terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, where the sum, due or owing, amounts (principal and interest) to sixty dollars or more.

SEC 3. Be it further ordained, that all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall be returnable to spring term and be served at least thirty days [Sundays included] before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next spring term to plead. At the said spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding spring term, to plead. At the said spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding spring term to plead. At the said spring term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* that the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury, at the same or some subsequent term, to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next springs term the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further,* that should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution according to the course of the court in 1860.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that all suits in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account issued to fall term of the superior courts, shall be returned by the sheriffs to spring term, 1867, and all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, now pending in the superior court, shall be continued to spring term, and if the defendant has entered his pleas, he shall be allowed to withdraw the same, and take the benefits of section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that dormants judgments shall only be revived by actions of debt, and every scire facias to revive a judgment shall be dismissed on motion: *Provided,* that those now issued shall be dismissed at the cost of the debtor.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that the clerks of the several county courts shall transfer all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, now pending in their respective courts, to the spring term, 1867, of the superior courts, and the said spring term shall be deemed the return term thereof and the said actions shall stand as if originally instituted in that court.

SEC. 7. Be it further ordained, that the clerks of the several county courts, if requested so to do by the plaintiffs, sixty days before the spring terms, 1867, of the superior courts, shall transmit to said spring terms certified copies of the judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account entered on the dockets of their courts, together with the writs of fieri facias or venditioni exponsa issued thereon, and shall issue notices thereof to the defendants which notices shall be served at least thirty days before said superior courts. At the spring terms aforesaid, the courts shall on motion order the said judgments to be entered on the minute dockets, provided the same were not dormant when transmitted from the county courts and on such entries being made, the said judgments shall be taken and held to be judgments of the superior courts and writs of fieri facias venditioni exponas may issue, as provided in section 10 of this ordinance, following the writs transmitted from the county courts and preserving the liens, as if issued by the same court.

SEC. 8. Be it further ordained, that the sheriff in each county shall return all writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued from the county court on judgments in actions of debt, covenant assumpsit or account to the next terms of said court, without sale, and shall return all writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas issued on similar judgments from the superior court or decrees of the court of Equity on money demand to spring term, 1867, without sale.

SEC. 9. Be it further ordained, that no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account shall hereafter issue from the county courts, nor shall said writs on such judgments issue from or to the Fall terms of the superior courts, except in casse where defendant fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and is directed that plaintiff may proceed according to the regular course of the court.

SEC. 10. Be it further ordained, that no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity shall issue from spring term, 1867, without permission of court, and should the defendant within the first three days pay one-tenth of the judgment or decree and costs, then the writ shall be credited one-tenth, issued and immediately returned Indulged: *Provided,* No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one-tenth without first entering his assent to said return; *And provided further,* that such assent and return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may then have by virtue of said fi fa or venditioni exponas: *Provided further,* that at spring term, 1868, the defendant upon paying one-fifth the residue of the judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

SEC. 11. Be it further ordained, that upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of $25 or less should the defendant pay one-fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use, he shall be allowed six months to plead, and at the expiration of said six months, should he pay as aforesaid one half of the residue, he shall be allowed six months more to plead, and at the expiration of said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principal and interest) of less than $50 and more than $25, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: *Provided,* that the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment, the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one fifth, and afterwards one-half, as before judgment: *Provided,* that all Justices' judgments for $60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to spring term, 1867, of the superior court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before court; and in the superior court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the county court, according to section 7 of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. Be it further ordained, that all writs of *scire facias* to subject bail, issued from the superior or county courts upon judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to spring term, 1867 of the superior courts, and should the tenth, fifth and half of the Judgments be paid from spring term to spring term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to judgments for cost only.

SEC. 14. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of town, county or state Revenue.

SEC. 15. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, unless the defendant replevy and give bail, and then and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance as if commenced by writ or warrant.

SEC. 16. Be it further ordained, that where the action is by or on behalf of infants, still minors at the return term, and the interest exceeds one-tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

SEC. 17. Be it further ordained, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted, or penalties incurred, since the first day of May, A. D., 1865, or which may hereafter be contracted, or incurred, but that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1860.

SEC. 18. Be it further ordained, that any creditor, attempted to be defrauded as set forth in sec. 1, chapter 50, Revised Code may without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said court is hereby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertain; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain relief.

SEC. 19. Be it further ordained, that every executor or administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full statement of his receipts and disbursements, and the condition of the assets, particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed and on motion the court may allow further time to settle the estate, from year to year, not exceeding three years: *Provided,* that on each motion to extend the time a supplemental statement shall be filed: *Provided,* that any creditor or next of kin may oppose said motion, and if the statement is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer before his motion for time is allowed: *Provided further,* that the court may also extend the time for pleading: *Provided further,* that all executors or administrators, who have heretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the county court next after the first of January, 1867, to file their statement.

SEC. 20. Be it further ordained, that all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the statutes of limitation in the Revised Code are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: Provided, that the time elapsed since the first day of September, 1861, barring actions or abandonment of rights shall not be count: And provided further, that nothing contained in the ordinance, or in the acts hereby repealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments from becoming dormant.

SEC. 21. Be it further ordained, that any sheriff, clerk or other officer, failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provision of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by rule of court, as penalties and fines were recovered in 1860.

SEC. 22. Be it further ordained, that in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges, or by any assignee or endorsee, or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall be lawful for the defendant to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate of deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shal not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit brought: Provided, that should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in any manner.

SEC 23. Be it further ordained, that An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An act to restore the courts and for other purposes," ratified the 14th December, 1863; also an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D., 1866 and all laws in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. Be it further ordained, that the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

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